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150,000 MEN IN MUNITION WORKS STRIKE IN VIENNA

News Of Hunger Uprising
Is Suppressed By Austrian
Censorship

SHOPS PILLAGED

Opening Of Negotiations
For Peace Demanded By
Workmen's Council

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, June 22.—There have
been fresh bread riots in Vienna.
More than 150,000 munition workers
are on strike in the city.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 21.—News of the
Austrian hunger strike has been sup-
pressed by the censor.

Amsterdam, June 21. Besides a
demand for an early general peace,
the Workmen's Council of Vienna
has renewed its demand for "No an-
nexations and no indemnities" and
also for the formation of a league of
nations.

These resolutions have been con-
veyed to the Minister for Foreign
Affairs by a deputation of Social-
Democrats with a request to negotiate
with the enemy governments.

Hungary Ready To Send Food

Amsterdam, June 21.—According to the
Berlin Tagblatt the Hungarian
Government has announced that it
is ready to send to Vienna 1,000
wagons of potatoes and 1,000 wagons
of peas and beans.

Amsterdam, June 22.—A message from
Vienna states that the arrival of a thousand wagons of grain from
Germany have alleviated the situation.

London, June 21.—Swiss reports
speak of serious disturbances in
Vienna. They state that 100,000
workers at the arsenal work-shops
and aeroplane factory struck work
and 50,000 demonstrators pillaged the
shops and marched in procession
through the streets demanding peace
and bread. Sanguinary rioting ensued
and the police intervened with drawn
sabers.

No confirmation of the above has
been received up to the present.

Effect On People Feared

Paris, June 20.—A message from
Budapest states that an ordinance from
the Minister of Food Supplies in Aus-
tria reduces by one half the bread
ration on Vienna so that it is now
only 630 grammes per head per week.
The Austrian Government has tried
up to the present to avoid this
extreme measure because it feared the
political effects it was likely to have
on the population of the capital.

Amsterdam, June 23.—A message from
Budapest states that many of the
Hungarian towns have declared their
readiness to reduce their corn
quotas in order to alleviate the situation
in Vienna and other Austrian towns.
Budapest has already sent a large
supply of meat, fruit and vegetables
and 22,000 hares to Vienna.

A message from Budapest states
that Count Karolyi, speaking in the
Lower House, said that four persons
had been killed and seven injured
in a collision between the police and
strikers at the State Engine Works.
On the 21st the Premier, Dr.
Wekerle, said that the casualties
occurred June 10 and added that
there had been frequent strikes at
these works and they were extending
to other factories.

500,000 Men Killed In Great Offensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 21.—Since March
21, 500,000 men have been killed in
the new offensive.

Dr. Reinsch Going Home For a Short Furlough

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, June 24.—Mr. Reinsch, the
Minister, and his family left for Port
Arthur on Saturday, after which Mr.
Reinsch will proceed to America on
a three months' furlough, leaving
Japan about July 10. Mr. Spencer,
the Secretary of the American Lega-
tion, is transferred to Tokio and Mr.
J. V. MacMurray from Tokio to
Peking.

Conscription For Ireland And Home Rule Abandoned

Government Backs Down On Both Measures,
Admitting Failure To Execute Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 21.—In the House of
Lords today Earl Curzon an-
nounced the decision of the Govern-
ment not to proceed with Home Rule
and conscription in Ireland.

He reviewed the altered conditions
since the report of the Irish Convention
was presented.

Earl Curzon remarked that the
earlier decision of the Government
to apply conscription to Ireland was
supported by the unanimous senti-
ment of every part of the United
Kingdom and of the over-seas dom-
inions and of the United States, where
Irishmen were being conscripted.

The synchronistic announcement
of the intention to introduce Home
Rule for Ireland was a mere accident.

He repudiated the suggestion that
any element of bargaining had entered
into the former policy of the
Government.

The change of policy had been in-
fluenced by the discovery for the
first time, in May, of the sinister and
formidable Sinn Fein conspiracy.

The spirit of the Convention every-
where had disappeared in Ireland,
while public opinion in Great Brit-
ain and the Dominions had also
changed and it became apparent that
the Home Rule Bill would not have
had a ghost of a chance of acceptance
in the House of Commons and to
proceed with it would have almost
amounted to a crime.

This situation reacted on the pro-
posal to introduce conscription.

Two great events had happened to
change the situation: namely, the
discovery of the Sinn Fein con-
spiracy and the action of the Roman
Catholic clergy in Ireland, who had
ordered their flocks, under
penalty of eternal damnation, to re-
sist conscription to the uttermost.

The success of the new govern-
ment scheme for voluntary recruiting
would depend largely on the
attitude of the Roman Catholic clergy
and the Nationalist leaders and he
would be very surprised if many of the
soldiers did not rally to the side
of Great Britain in the present crisis.

The promise of grants of land was
exactly the same policy as has been
pursued in England for the last two
or three years with relation to
soldiers' small-holdings.

The situation in Ireland was still
grave and had necessitated the pro-
clamation of sixteen counties and
cities under the Crimes Act but the
arrest and deportation of the Sinn
Fein leaders had produced a general
sense of relief, felt by none more
than by the Nationalist leaders
themselves.

Earl Curzon's announcement of
the abandonment of Home Rule and

conscription in Ireland caused a
sensation in the Lobby.

The Daily News says that this con-
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the prestige of the Government. It
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War Conference in London to refer
the question to the judgment of the
Dominions.

The Morning Post remarks that
the Government has again burned
its fingers badly. Its abject sur-
render will hardly make the govern-
ment of Ireland easier. The bedrock
fact remains that the Union
must be maintained.

Mr. Lloyd George has agreed to
receive a deputation from a com-
mittee appointed by all parties in
both houses to urge the appoint-
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scheme for Federal Home Rule.

The lobby correspondent of the
Times states that the abandonment
of Home Rule and conscription for
Ireland are bound to react seriously
on the political situation. The
course of events is convincing mem-
bers of the House of Commons that
the only hope lies in federalism.

London, June 22.—In view of the
speech made by Earl Curzon in the
House of Lords, Mr. John Dillon
and the Nationalists will shortly re-
turn to Westminster.

Sergeant Sullivan, K. C., Sir Maurice
Dockrell and Mr. Henry McLaughlin
explained that Mr. Stephen Gwynn,
Nationalist M.P. for Galway City,
has appointed an Irish recruiting
Council.

Field Marshal Lord French, Lord
Lieutenant of Ireland, in a message
to the Council, says that the readiness
and goodwill with which they have
responded to the invitation confirms
his unfailing belief in the sympathy
of his countrymen with the cause
for which the Allies are fighting.

The task they have undertaken will
bring joy to many an old comrade
in the field, where the Irish regi-
ments are looking to the boys at
home to maintain their great tradi-
tion as a fighting race.

London, June 23.—The Marquis
of Salisbury, in a letter to the press,
says that until there is some assur-
ance of a change in Irish sentiment
the Federal system cannot be ap-
plied to Ireland and therefore there
seems to be a complete bar to im-
perial federation, which is impos-
sible without Ireland.

The Times understands that the
Government consider their proposals
concerning Home Rule and conscrip-
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The success of the new govern-
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London, June 22.—In view of the
speech made by Earl Curzon in the
House of Lords, Mr.

ers have been captured since the opening of the Austrian offensive.

An official despatch from British Headquarters in Italy reports:

The situation is unchanged on the British front.

Our counter-battery fire has been most successful in obtaining many direct hits on the hostile batteries and exploding numerous dumps.

Last night the Yorkshires carried out a successful raid against the enemy positions southward of Asago, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and taking thirty-one prisoners.

Between the 12th and the 21st we destroyed twenty-three aeroplanes. Two British machines did not return.

Offensive Great Failure

London, June 21.—Generally the Austrian offensive is regarded, up to the present, as a complete failure. The objects of the enemy have not been anything like achieved in any part of the seventy-five mile front.

The Austrians now hold only the northeast corner of Montello, the Italians have re-entered Nervesa and they have recaptured over half the ground they lost in the south. The Austrians are now only on the bridge in the Montello region, which is being heavily bombed, and it is believed that the Austrians on Montello have received no support since the 18th.

Up to the present the Austrians have used thirty-five out of fifty-nine divisions. The bulk of their reserves are behind the mountain front, where possibly the enemy will renew the offensive while keeping up the pressure along the line of the Piave.

There is no sign that German troops are coming to assist the Austrians.

An Austrian official communiqué reports:

The enemy yesterday made vain efforts, with undiminished violence, to recapture the positions we have won westward of the Piave. The struggle at Montello increased in violence and we are destroying wave after wave of the enemy storm troops.

Hand to hand fighting is proceeding on a front of twelve kilometers, the Italians throwing in reserve after reserve.

We have taken 3,200 prisoners since the 19th at Montello alone.

An official despatch from the British Headquarters in Italy yesterday reported:

The situation on the British front is unchanged.

The total of the prisoners we took during the battle on the 15th and 16th is now 19 officers and 1,060 other ranks.

Our aircraft were active on the 15th. They destroyed ten enemy machines and dropped 1,460 lbs. of bombs on various targets.

Heavy rain is falling this morning.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters reported yesterday:

The position of this front has not changed appreciably.

Activity Along Piave

Very considerable activity continued along the Piave, where the enemy is attempting to widen his salients. We are counter-attacking continually and gradually reducing the small amount of ground the enemy still holds. We continue taking prisoners, the largest number being obtained in the Fossalta-Musile sector, where local counter-attacks resulted in the capture of more than 500 prisoners and a good deal of ground. Open warfare on a small scale prevails there.

Comparative calm continues in the mountain sectors, the enemy being compelled owing to the heavy losses he suffered in the initial attack to change or reconstitute most of the divisions employed in the Monte Grappa, Asiago and other mountain sectors and to collect munitions to replace the immense amount expended.

The latest German methods have been employed in the recent attempts made by the enemy to enlarge his salients, namely, formations in depth with storm-troops composed alternately of bombing specialists, rifle and bayonet experts and light machine-gun detachments.

Premier Rejoices At Victory

Rome, June 22.—The Premier, Signor Orlando, in a speech in the Senate said that the Italian army had valiantly resisted the greatest onslaught of the war against Italy. Another battle may be joined. Meanwhile we are entitled to claim the victory for, considering the enemy's superiority in numbers and his ambitions and aims, it was not a question of failure but of defeat for him.

It was wrong to say that the enemy's attack on the Plateau of Asiago and at Monte Grappa was merely a great demonstration. The epic fighting there, in which the British and French troops co-operated and which brought the enemy to a standstill in a single day, deserved to rank with the greatest battles of the world. The Italians, French and British fought with a fraternal concord which a national army could not have surpassed. Indeed, the ardent spirit of emulation intensified the concord of the three armies. The stubbornness of their resistance to the fury of the Austrian assault was so equal that none could be said to have excelled the others.

The gratitude of the country was no less due to the defenders of the Piave, where the conditions were so different. The true line of defense was somewhat behind the river and this had been heroically maintained without the enemy even succeeding in driving the Italians from the approaches to the river.

Signor Orlando concluded by referring in eloquent terms to the past seven months of national discipline and anxiety and he said it was impossible for the people to demonstrate their legitimate pride.

The Premier's speech was practically cheered.

Rome, June 21.—The Premier, Signor Orlando, talking to the Chamber of Deputies on Friday morning said that a line could have been established by the enemy on Thursday but the position of the Austrians was so dangerous that they

were obliged to continue their attacks in the hope of freeing themselves from the proximity of the Piave, the flooding of which prevented supplies reaching them.

Signor Orlando added that the Italians had hardly touched their reserves.

U-BOATS PAY HIGH TOLL TO ALLIED MARKSMEN

More And More Fail To Return; Problem Of Securing Crews Grows Serious

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 22.—Reliable information from neutral sources shows that more and more submarines are failing to return to Germany and many of those which do get back are most badly damaged, necessitating extensive repairs, while the condition of the crews, both mentally and physically, is causing considerable anxiety.

This is partially confirmed by a lecture reported in the Münchener Neueste Nachrichten by the well-known German U-boat commander Rose, who spoke of the awful effects of depth-charge explosions on inexperienced crews. This is the first admission that the Germans are employing inexperienced crews in submarines.

Another submarine commander is quoted as having said that to send inexperienced men with U-boats to face the present day conditions is like taking a forced plant out of the hothouse and putting it in a northeast wind.

The Germans recently succeeded in salvaging a U-boat in Heligoland Bight which the British had sunk. All the plates were found to have been forced from their rivets and in some instances the crew were found standing bolt upright and dead. They had been suffocated by the air-pressure.

London, June 23.—Interesting narratives from a reliable source completely refute the German assertions regarding the alleged ineffectiveness of depth-charges and other British methods for coping with submarines.

For example, on a bright moonlight night a British patrol-boat noticed a submarine half a mile distant, apparently recharging. The captain immediately put on full speed in the direction of the U-boat with the object of ramming her before she was able to submerge. The submarine succeeded in submerging but the patrol-boat came up, dropping six depth-charges and then fired a shell at the center of a visible disturbance. Large quantities of oil came to the surface and cries for help were heard but only one survivor was found.

Besides the case of the German submarine-cruiser torpedoed by a British submarine near St. Vincent on May 11, other instances have occurred. For example, a British submarine espied, charged and successfully rammed an enemy submarine. The stern of the British vessel cut through the plates of the enemy and remained embedded. Both craft endeavored to extricate themselves, the enemy, through using her ballast tanks, almost came to the surface, bringing the Britisher along with her. Then the U-boat drew away in great difficulty and apparently frantically endeavoring to keep afloat but she subsequently sank.

Two other cases of the successful torpedoing of German submarines are mentioned, in one of which the opposing craft engaged in deadly attempts for nearly half-an-hour to obtain a favorable position. Superior British navigation won.

NI GOES BACK TO PENGPU

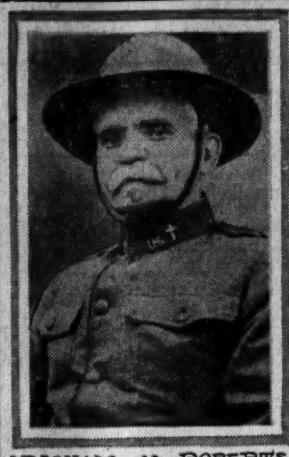
General Ni Shih-chung, the Tuchen of Anhui, left Tientsin for Pengpu Sunday morning. It is understood that he no longer shares the radical views with the militant Tuchuns since the shooting of General Lu Chen-chang by General Hsu Shu-cheng, an act which he himself disapproves. He was, in fact, disgusted with the militant crowd, whose repeated request to invite him to go up to Peking had only met with cold refusals.

American And British Consulates At Tabriz Taken Over By Turks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 19.—The American Minister at Teheran reports that the Turks have sacked the American hospital at Tabriz and seized the British and American Consulates there.

Mormon Chaplain With Our Fighting Forces



BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS

TWO GERMAN AIRMEN LANDED IN DENMARK

Both Thought To Be Deserters Who Wish To Be Interned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, June 21.—Two German aeroplanes have landed in Denmark. Apparently the airmen are deserters who wished to be interned. One of them is believed to be Professor Nicoll, the author of the pacifist book the "Psychology of the War," whom the German authorities sentenced to four months imprisonment for writing the book.

Serve Last Tea Today At Woman's Exchange

Tea Rooms To Close For Season; Special Warm Weather Menu

Patrons of the American Woman's Exchange are reminded that the last tea of the summer season will be served this afternoon. Complete preparations for warm weather eventualities have been made and there will be fans going and a comprehensive outlay of cooling beverages and ice cream will be available. Mrs. Trevor Thomas will be hostess for the afternoon and she will be assisted by Mrs. John Hykes, Mrs. H. Cameron, Mrs. Shrooch and Miss Alfred.

It is announced that the drawing for the old blackwood tables will be held Friday morning at the Shop. There are still quite a number of chances unsold for the diamond brooch.

Berlin Denies Mines Sank Hospital Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 20.—A message from Berlin says that the statement made by the British Admiralty, cabled on the 16th, that the mines found in the route allotted to Dutch hospital ships were of German origin is officially denied.

Bulgaria Wants Change In German Relations?

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 23.—An unofficial report from a Dutch source, as yet unconfirmed, is that a Bulgarian commission has arrived in Vienna to negotiate with Austria concerning a change in relations with Germany.

HOLLWEG BELIEVED DYING

Former German Chancellor Critically Ill From Apoplectic Stroke

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 20.—The Koellnische Volks-Zeitung states that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former German Chancellor, lies in a critical condition from an apoplectic stroke and there is little hope of his recovery.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 20.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states the price shows no change and the tone of the market continues good.

Shanghai exchange eased temporarily a farthing but soon recovered to 4-7/8 per tael.

FINANCE BILL IS PASSED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 21.—The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Finance Bill.

Wheat Sent To Allies By America Totals 50,000,000 Bushels

California Aloof Is Sending 72 Percent Of Flour Mill Output To France

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, June 22.—Nearly 50,000,000 bushels of winter wheat have been sent from America to the Allies during the present year. The stocks of butter, eggs and cheese in storage now are for above last year's stocks.

Five of the country's richest bankers have organised a million-dollar farming corporation. The corporation has acquired 200,000 acres of land in Montana for raising wheat.

Topeka, Kans., June 22.—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture has forecasted the winter wheat crop at 97,554,276 bushels from 6,654,656 acres of Kansas farming lands. This is the third largest yield in the history of the state.

Spring wheat is estimated at 368,089 bushels from 32,766 acres. This is four times as great as the 1917 crop.

The oat yield is estimated at 71,499,880 bushels, with the largest acreage ever planted.

San Francisco, June 22.—Seventy-two percent of the total output of the flour mills in California is now being sent to France. 20,000 tons of dried fruit was sent last year.

40,000 sows are being placed on the farms with the purpose of greatly increasing the production of pork.

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SAVINGS
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MR. BALFOUR TALKS ON PEACE CHANCES

No Genuine Offer Has Ever Been Made, He Says In Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 20.—In this afternoon Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied to a pacifist motion moved by Mr. P. Morrell, Liberal M. P. for Burnley, who asked for an assurance that the Government would lose no opportunity offered through diplomatic channels for settling the problems of the war by agreement and urging the revision of the secret treaties with the Allies which he alleged were inconsistent with the objects for which Great Britain entered the war and therefore were a barrier to a democratic peace.

Mr. Phillip Snowden, Socialist M. P. for Blackburn, seconded the motion.

Mr. Balfour said that Germany was pursuing her aim of universal domination with persistent and elaborate care and ruthless cold-blooded determination.

Our motives today were as high and pure as at the beginning of the war. Events which have occurred since 1914 have convinced every student, saving a few pacifists, that the war was the inevitable result of German ambition for world domination.

Referring to peace proposals like the letter written by the Emperor of Austria to Prince Sixte, Mr. Balfour said that we had never rejected any proposals having the slightest possibility of producing the kind of peace all desired. There was no evidence that Germany has ever been serious in making such offers. Belgium stood out as the great and unanswerable proof of what the Germans would do if they thought that any military advantage could be obtained by their action. Germany has never openly and plainly stated that Belgium will be given up and restored and replaced in a position of absolute economic and political independence.

With the greatest emphasis Mr. Balfour repudiated the suggestion that there was the smallest difference with regard to war aims between ourselves and America. We cherished the same ideals and we were fighting for the same purposes on the same battlefield and making similar sacrifices.

Mr. Balfour defended secret treaties. They were made under conditions in which any government would have been bound to have acted in a similar manner. It was a mistake to suppose that the treaty with Italy stood in the way of peace. The Allies were prepared to listen collectively to all reasonable arrangements and the Government would not be deaf to any reasonable suggestion if such were made. Any proposal to the Allies would be considered on its merits.

These treaties were made by Great Britain with others as members of the Alliance and we should stand by them. These treaties do not provide any obstacle to the conclusion of an honorable peace and will not occasion any difficulty between ourselves and Italy.

Of more importance than, at the present time, attempting to review these treaties was the task of resisting the efforts of Austria and Germany and doing all possible to restore Russia to full national self-consciousness.

Everybody sympathises with Russia today. Her sufferings have been little alleviated by the nominal peace forced upon her. I do not despair even now of our ability to do something material to restore economic and political unity and national effort in that great country.

So far as can be ascertained, the Central Powers at present do not intend to do anything more with regard to peace proposals than to offer very favorable terms to one of the members of the Alliance with a view to disintegrating the Alliance. He did not blame the Central Powers for setting such a trap but he would blame those falling into the trap and mostly those pacifists who apparently thought it criminal not to fall into it.

In conclusion Mr. Balfour said that the Government and also the members on the opposition benches were desirous of an honorable ending of the war, but they all thought no peace would be honorable or satisfactory which was merely a truce. Peace when attained must leave the fewest possible causes of friction and jealousy, which divide small nations even more than they divide big nations.

He hoped that the future peace would be supplemented by a league of nations for the enforcement of peace. "We passionately desire an honorable peace but we are more and more convinced that it is only attainable by struggling to the end in order not to leave any nation like Germany power to repeat the evil under which the whole civilised world is at present groaning."

The pacifist motion was negatived without a division.

New Zealand Wool Bought By Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Wellington, June 21.—The British Government has arranged to purchase the woolclips in New Zealand until one year after the war, for the same price as was paid during the past two years.

Submarines Fewer In Mediterranean

Numbers Reduced Since May But Danger Still Remains, Say Japanese

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, June 22.—Official: the enemy submarines in the Mediterranean have been reduced in number since the middle of May but their activities have not abated and require a vigilant watch.

Early on the morning of the 12th one of our destroyers, while engaged on convoy-duty, discovered an enemy submarine, which it immediately attacked, afterwards continuing with the convoy.

Later in the morning another of our destroyers discovered an enemy submarine and attacked it in co-operation with some British ships and aeroplanes.

Both attacks are believed to have been effective.

FORMER SHANGHAI MAN RECOGNISED IN PHOTO

Mr. G. Russell Minor Seen Standing In Trench In China Press Picture

In a cut published in THE CHINA PRESS Sunday, several Shanghai people, including Manager E. J. Hazen and several members of the Chinese staff of J. C. Whitney Company, 119 Szechuan Road, recognised Mr. G. Russell Minor, now with unit of American Engineers in France, standing in a trench. Mr. Minor was with the J. C. Whitney Company in Chicago, then in Japan and then in Shanghai, leaving here last December for the United States, where he enlisted in the army. He is well known locally, having resided at the Shanghai Club. He was a member of the French Club and a tennis star at the club courts.

Mr. Minor left here December 23 of last year and ten days after reaching his home in Chicago enlisted and was sent to the training camp at Rockford, Illinois. With his 260 pounds, he encountered all sorts of difficulties in the camp. His weight made it necessary for army tailors to make a uniform for the big recruit as stock sizes were far too small.

He was assigned to an infantry regiment and a few days after he was enrolled the company was set to work digging trenches. The mud was soft and Private Minor was heavy. His 260 pounds went so deep in the mud that it required six officers to drag him out. "The next time the company went into the trenches, I was left in the kitchen," he writes.

Mr. Minor was then assigned to a company of Engineers as a stenographer and started for France.

NO WOOL SHORTAGE IN U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, June 22.—The War Industries Board has announced that there is no shortage of woolen goods. The public is warned against speculation in this commodity. It is said that stocks are ample for civilian needs.

U.S. Will Celebrate French National Day

(American Wireless To Reuter's) New York, June 22.—The observance of the French national holiday on July 14 has been arranged for throughout the United States.

SHANTUNG HARVESTING BUMPER WHEAT CROP

Farmers Are Getting Better Yield Than And In Last Ten Years

China Press Correspondence

Weihsin, Shantung, June 19.—The farmers in this district have been most busily engaged getting in the best crop of wheat that has been harvested in the last ten or more years.

Every available man, woman and child has been helping gather and thresh. The people are reaping from thirteen to fifteen Chinese bushels per Chinese acre which means that they reap between twenty-five American bushels per American acre. This is even a very good crop in the U.S.A.

The kafir corn and millet are also very good. The plants are about three times the size of those seen at this time last year so even if they have a dry summer and fall the crops of these grains ought to be very good.

The fruit all through this section this spring has been extraordinarily good. Prices have made big drops and flour has dropped to normal within the last few days. The farmer everywhere presents a smiling countenance when he meets you, which is very different from the one that which was seen the early part of this spring when everyone thought there was to be another drought.

The Point Breeze Academy has just held its graduation exercises in the Assembly Hall. Seven young men received their diplomas and are now taking the entrance examinations for admittance to the College of Arts and Sciences of the Shantung Christian University.

Robbers and bandits have been infesting the roads and villages in this and surrounding districts. They are especially unruly in Loo An Hsien where daily robberies are heard of, villages burned and people kidnapped for ransom. Arms and ammunition are easily procured by these "bad men" but are withheld from the villagers by the exorbitant prices asked when these, the people requiring protection, wish to buy the necessary articles with which to institute the defense which the present government does not give.

China Press Correspondence

Laichowfu, June 18.—Harvest is on, and it is quite a contrast from the harvests we have had for some years. Good rains have fallen through the spring, and the wheat yield is heavier than common. Joy and gladness reign on the threshing floors, save where an occasional neighborhood row breaks out.

Recently the Women's Bible Training School of the Southern Baptist Mission which is located at this place, closed its session. Six women received certificates for work done.

On the night before the closing exercises the boys of the Royal Ambassadors gave an Anti-cigarette Play, which was very good. The graduation exercises were introduced by a dramatic representation of the life history of "Seven Women Who Knew Jesus." Good music was furnished by the pupils of the girls' school. Rev. S. E. Stephens with some effective personal remarks presented Bibles to each of the women who finished. Most appreciated, perhaps, by audience and graduates, were the well-chosen and earnestly delivered words of parting by the lady principal, Miss Mary D. Willeford.

Rubber Controller Not Yet Appointed

Situation Being Carefully Watched, Says President Of Board Of Trade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 20.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Major-General Sir Ivor Phillips, Sir Albert Stanier, President of the Board of Trade, stated that no decision had been taken to appoint a rubber controller but the situation regarding rubber was being carefully watched in case some measure of control should become necessary.

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS WILL GO TO LONDON

Delegates Will Attend British Labor Party Conference In August

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, June 20.—A delegation of American Socialists is going to London to attend the British Labor party's conference in August. It will afterwards confer with the Socialists of France, Italy and Switzerland.

The American Alliance of Labor and Democracy has issued a statement on behalf of the delegation emphasising the opposition of America to the whole scheme for a conference at Stockholm, root and branch, and declaring that nothing can be gained by such peace conversations at the present time. It adds at any international Congress of Socialists the delegations from the autocratic countries must consist exclusively of those actively engaged in the effort to bring about an immediate overthrow of their governments by revolution.

St. Paul, June 20.—The American Federation of Labor has passed a resolution reaffirming its opposition to a meeting with the representatives of the working classes of the Central Powers until Germany's military machine has been crushed, declaring that the true attitude of the working classes in the enemy countries cannot be learned at such a conference as they are completely dominated by their militaristic and imperialistic leaders.

Mr. Samuel Gompers was re-elected President of the Federation and authorised to visit Great Britain, France and Italy in order to cement relations between the working classes in America and the Allied countries.

It was also recommended that a permanent representative of the Federation should be maintained in Europe.

GERMANY PUNISHING ANTI-WAR SOCIALISTS

Hundreds Being Sent To Trenches And Others To Prison Cells

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 21.—In the Prussian Lower House the Independent Socialist Deputy, Herr Hoffmann, stated that hundreds of Independent Socialists are being sent to the trenches as a punishment for political activity while those who are not fit for military service are being sent to prison, where many perish of hunger.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA AT STRAINED RELATIONS

Germany Trying To Reconcile Differences Between Two Allies Over Dobrudja

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 22.—An indication of the strained relations existing between Turkey and Bulgaria immediately due to the question of the future of the Dobrudja, as afforded by an article in a Sofia newspaper which suggests that Berlin and Vienna should dissipate the Turkish idea that the Bulgarians are dependent on the friendship of Turkey and must purchase it.

Confirmation of the above is forthcoming from a speech made by Baron von Kuhlmann in the Reichstag on the 21st, in which he admitted that public opinion in Turkey and Bulgaria is highly excited and Germany is endeavoring to reconcile their differences.

CAMOUFLAGE!

Reuter's Pacific Service

London, June 22.—The Peking correspondent of the Daily Mail in a message dated the 17th states that Premier Tuan Ch'i-jui, interviewed, said that the Chinese soldiers near the frontier and at Harbin were available for co-operation with the Japanese. He hoped the rebellion would be suppressed within two months and then more troops would be sent to the frontier.

He recalled the German brutalities in the Boxer Rebellion and the seizure of Tsingtao, and said that but for Germany China would be whole today.

He was absolutely confident that the peace and tranquillity of the Allies would be rewarded with victory. Every nation admired the high idealism which drove Great Britain into the war. He prayed that Heaven should bless Great Britain's arms.

In conclusion, the Premier announced his intention after the war to open up China by development of her mineral wealth and railways.

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When the baby is ill—when he is constipated, has indigestion, colds, simple fevers or any other of the many minor ills of little ones—the mother will find Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, of great help. They regulate the stomach and bowels, thus banishing the cause of most of the ills of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Paul Dinette, Chevrelle, Quebec, writes:—"I can recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers as I have used them for my little one for constipation and diarrhoea and have found them an excellent remedy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

MALTA'S PART IN WAR

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Malta, June 21.—The Governor, Lord Methuen, in a speech yesterday paid a tribute to that Malta "an in-

finite part of the Empire," had done in the war. It had contributed 24,000 men to the army and navy while those who remained at home had done much for the sick and wounded.

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"The rest is a story of hard work, more hard work—and success.

"I never had a chance before.

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Delegates Of Provinces Discuss Peace In Nanking

Seventy Representatives Of Assemblies, Men Of Good Type, Seek To End Civil Strife.

China Press Correspondence

Nanking, June 22.—So far there are some seventy delegates that have arrived in Nanking representing the Provincial Assemblies of twelve provinces. These delegates seem to be a very fine class of men, and are undoubtedly more representative of the people than members of the old Parliament. They have not come to Nanking with the purpose of stirring up trouble. Their idea is to end trouble. This city was selected as a meeting place because of the peace policy advocated by the Tuchun of Kiangsu. These assemblies have had invitations to meet in Shanghai and Canton, but they have refused to seek the protection of foreign nations in the treaty ports and the refuge offered them by the Constitutional Army in Canton.

One of the leading delegates remarked that the meeting proposed was to discuss means and ways to bring the country together. They were not ashamed or afraid and, therefore, saw no reason for them to assemble in Shanghai, and since they were not taking sides in the present struggle, it would be unwise to go to Canton. It would be well for the contending parties to seek the advice and assistance of this body of men who seem to be as same as well as patriotic.

Tuchun Li Shun seems to be very quiet these days. He is doing very little in the way of offering advice to the Peking Government, and is able to keep himself clear of the many intrigues going on in the capital. He has for the present given way to Tsao Kun the senior Tuchun representing the Chihli faction in the Peiyang Party. There seems to be little doubt but that Tsao Kun, Li Shun, Chen Kuang-yuan and Wang Chan-yuan are still working in harmony. These four Tuchuns are persistently advocating peace, and are proving a thorn in the flesh of Premier Tuan Chi-jui.

The report appearing in several papers that the son of the murdered general Lu Chien-chang is in Nanking is untrue. Young Lu is in Kirin working with his relative Tuchun Meng Un-yuan. He recently addressed a telegram to President Feng Kuo-chang asking him to explain the murder of his father and the Mandate condoning it. He accuses President Feng of being responsible for the murder since it was upon the invitation of the President that General Lu went north. Everyone knows that the deceased general was working for peace under the instructions of President Feng, and that he had rendered valuable assistance to the Chihli faction during the past eight months.

There is no doubt that the President issued the Mandate in question under the pressure of Premier Tuan, but for doing so he will incur the censure of his colleagues in the Chihli faction. A copy of General Feng Yu-hsiang's telegram to the President has also

OPINIONS DIFFER WIDELY IN SHUN PAO VALUATION

Plaintiff Claim \$500,000 While Defendants Put It At Tls. 59,000; Judgment Reserved

The rehearing of the Shun Pao case on the question of extent of damage in the Mixed Court was heard and concluded yesterday at an all day session before Italian Assessor Ross and Magistrate Yu.

Expert evidence was introduced by both counsels for the plaintiff and defendants. Mr. Norman Thomson of the firm of G. H. and N. Thomson, chartered accountants, and Mr. R. W. Davis, secretary of the North China Daily News Ltd., acted on behalf of the plaintiff in the valuation of the Shun Pao, while Mr. E. M. Ross of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, chartered accountants, and Mr. J. L. Cowen, manager of the Oriental Press, gave evidence on the valuation of the paper for the defense. The Court reserved judgment.

Both the expert witnesses for the plaintiff gave the valuation of the newspaper at \$500,000, which figure was based upon the assumption that the earning capacity of the Shun Pao was about \$50,000 per year. Mr. Ross testified that the paper made a profit of Tls. 52,382 during the year ending December, 1914, but said that the books showed a slight loss during the year ending 1915. Mr. Cowen estimated the value of machinery of the Shun Pao at about Tls. 12,000.

Counsel for the defense, Mr. W. A. C. Platt, contended that the original value of the paper was Tls. 59,000 of which the figure given by Mr. Cowen represented the machinery and the balance, the value of the goodwill. The way he arrived at the figure was that the original price of the paper as returned to the defendant was Tls. 120,000. This minus Tls. 15,000 of debts alleged to have been paid by the plaintiff and Tls. 61,000 of debts satisfied by the defendants for the paper gave the true valuation of the paper, namely Tls. 59,000.

Messrs. John Hays and G. D. Musso represented the plaintiff.

Unclaimed Telegrams

Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd.
May 22, Kobe. Whittall.
.. 31. Shameen. Siamsetan
Post Office.
June 5, Irkutsk. Russpost
Postrestant Zeilmann.
.. 7. Vladivostok. Penshuan
Cheunganselu 52.
.. 9. Swatow. Yihfat Yangshun
Street.
.. 9. Canton. Liangfunning
Woofook Lane Szetsuenloo
.. 11. Hongkong. Yuenkeesang.
.. 12. Tokio. Gregorjevka
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WARNS THE REICHSTAG OF NEW BARS TO TRADE

World Distrusts Germany Because Of Her Radical System, Says Von Schulze

URGES INTERNAL REFORMS

Colonies And Commercial Treaties Essential—Stein Fears Economic War

London, May 13.—The London Times publishes extracts from a speech made by Professor von Schulze-Gaevertz, a well-known economist, in last week's Reichstag debate on the organization of a German trade offensive after the war. Among other things the Professor said:

"In order to raise the value of our securities, in order to replenish our stock of raw materials, we must, since we can expect no considerable influx of foreign loans, promote our export trade. Immediately after the war we shall have to re-establish our export capacity on higher level than before the war, since we shall more than ever need imports."

"First and foremost, the export of goods of high value must be promoted. The task of promoting exports is confronted with the menace of serious impediments. I do not attach tragic importance to the threatened economic war after the war. The hunger for goods will overcome every other consideration. Goods will be bought wherever they are to be found."

Wants Colonies for Trade

"A more serious danger, in my opinion, is the spirit of economic nationalism that has got abroad, especially in England, but graver still, in view of the universal demand, is the universal scarcity of raw materials. The Australian zinc output has been bespoken by England for many years to come. Palm kernel oil, too, has been made more difficult for us to obtain."

"We have no choice, therefore, but to secure for ourselves considerable colonies, capable of supplying us with raw materials. As an additional expedient we should conclude treaties providing for a supply of raw materials on the model of the peace treaties with Rumania and the Ukraine."

Urge Favored Nation Treaties

In von Schulze-Gaevertz's opinion, the surest method of working up a new world connection is by means of most favored nation clauses, imposed as in the treaty of Frankfurt with France in 1871. Annexations may or may not be desirable, but from the point of view of Germany's future in the world, he holds it is absolutely essential that no nation should have a preference over any other.

"That," he said, "is the most important war aim, not only for Germany, but for all the nations interested in world economy—an equal place in the sun for everybody. But if Germany seeks equality of treatment, she must abandon the practice of dumping, which was so bitterly resented abroad. It should be to our own interest if we took account of these sentiments and declared our readiness to organise an international authority that would be charged with securing the honest observance of the most favored nation rule."

"If today we declare for such a system, we thereby encourage, as a glance at the foreign labor press shows, all those abroad who are in economic bondage and whose hostility to the policy of exclusion makes them, in the ultimate resort, friends of peace. If we pursue this policy, then the triple tariff system goes by the board and with it the possibility of conciliating our allies by means of special preferences, but that is to our interest."

"We cannot ignore the fact that our enemies embrace nearly the whole world. We cannot shut ourselves off. The whole world must be told that Germany does not claim any trade preferences in Turkey and that all she seeks there is the maintenance of her own position and equal rights for all nations."

World Distrust of Germany

In conclusion, the Professor drew the following political moral of the times:

"In formulating these wishes we must also inspire ourselves with the spirit from which springs the demand for the equal franchise, for behind every exchange of goods lie moral imponderabilia. No treaty of peace can guard us against the rejection of our wares, and this without any breach of a formal stipulation regarding equal rights. The

cultivation of sentiment is essential for the reconstruction of world economy."

"We Germans can best promote the world economic sentiment that we need by identifying our political activity more prominently with the progressive democratization of the classes which are less susceptible to international hatred. This we can surely achieve by means of the so-called internal readjustment which is or ought now to be proceeding in Prussia."

"Nothing has so estranged the world from us as our system of government hitherto. Every business man who has lived abroad has learned for himself that in this system of Government lies the lack of sympathy and the mistrust which have confronted the German trader everywhere. There can be no doubt that the readjustment now in progress, which ought to spread from Prussia over the whole German Empire, possesses great economic importance, and that it is bound to make it easier for the German trader and for German goods to get back again into the world."

Stein Looks to Trade War

Herr von Stein, Secretary of the Bureau of Economics, in replying, said that he did not share von Schulze-Gaevertz's view that the danger of an economic war need not be taken seriously.

"We must not treat this matter too lightly," he said. "We must reckon with the possibility that the war in the economic field will continue without regard for treaties of peace. Our enemies will not again live in peace and friendship with us."

"I do not regard our enemies as old women but as men, and as they have threatened us with an economic war they will want to go through with it. After the war we shall have to collect our whole strength in order to maintain our position, and the best policy to this end is to promote production."

Mail Notices

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For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru June 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. July 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. July 1
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per June 26
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru June 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 30

MAILS DUE.

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela .. June 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. July 1



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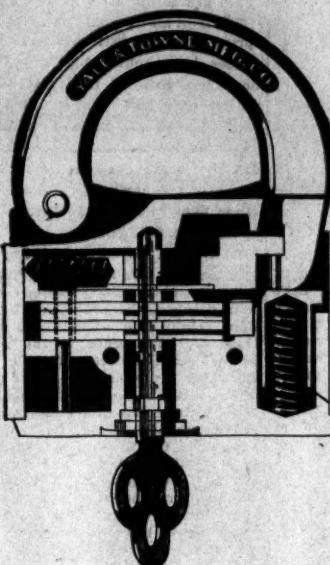
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 25, 1918

On the Eve of Intervention

THE latest whirl of the Russian wheel of fortune is in the direction we have all along indicated. For the moment, the subject of Allied intervention in Russia overshadows all other considerations in the Far East, even the political chaos in China. In our issue of Sunday last, a Harbin message stated that a democratic meeting, assisted by representatives of the local democratic organisations and representatives of the local democratic organisations and representatives from the zemstvo of the Siberian towns and the press, took place in Harbin on the evening of June 20, when it was decided to apply for Allied intervention with the object of renewing fighting against Germany on the Eastern Front. A notable stride has thus been made in the matter, as the meeting summoned by the Far Eastern Committee on June 18 decided to apply for Allied help in restoring order in Siberia which would enable Russia to continue the war against Germany.

Synchronising with this announcement, and showing that we may expect rapid developments in the Russian situation, is the message telegraphed by The Times' correspondent at Tokio to London, in which he states that there has been a heavy fall on the Stock Exchange on the rumor that a special session of the Diet is to be summoned to determine that Japan shall take steps to counter German efforts; and we may take it for granted that the effect in question would not have been produced without adequate reason for supposing that intervention in Russia is nigh.

Those who represent the best thought of Russia have now registered the view that Allied intervention will be in the best interests of the Russian people. It goes without saying that Japan must occupy a major place in any scheme of Allied intervention. That Japan hitherto has been acting in this matter with the greatest caution is easily comprehensible by reason of her desire to avoid any suggestion of going over the heads of her allies or interfering without cause in the domestic affairs of Russia. Japan necessarily has had to wait for a definite mandate both from Russia and from her allies to go ahead with any plan of intervention, which otherwise might lend itself to being misconstrued. Once this mandate has been forthcoming—and there can be no doubt now of the sense of the loyal and patriotic Russian populace—there will be no occasion for Japan longer to tarry.

This is as it should be. It is but fair that Japan should do her share as one of the Allies. Japan will be able to fulfil her obligations to her Allies and at the same time remove a potential menace—now as well as after this war—to Asia. She can protect her interests in the Far East permanently by helping the Allies to demolish root and branch German influence in Russia and to rehabilitate the latter so that Russia may no longer be counted out of

the great struggle that is hammering out a new destiny for the world and is fashioning a new humanity from which all the baser and meaner instincts of heart and mind are being sifted as if by the hand of God.

Humanity has heard the clarion call of civilisation to cast off the devil and all his works from the affairs of men and nations, and it is incredible that Russia shall remain deaf to it. It is equally incredible that the mighty wave of progress passing over the world can leave Russia untouched. Order has got to be restored in Russia. It is the duty of the Allies to restore without further delay the authority of the Russian people by establishing a representative Russian government that is willing to serve the cause of the Russian people and not that of Germany. There can be no possible objection, in view of Russia's present plight, to Japanese intervention in co-operation with the Allies. In these grave times, petulant objections advanced against Japanese intervention—which is Allied intervention—are idle and frivolous, and will not stand the test of argument and analysis.

Intervention on invitation of the Russian people themselves, is imperative if Russia is to be saved. The situation there presents a ghastly and dismal picture. The intense suffering and the demoralised conditions in that unhappy land beggar description. No words can describe the terrible living conditions in Russia. The chaos of the time of Kerensky, according to the testimony of a former Russian officer, appears today, as we look back on it, like an epoch of perfect order. Men of all classes today would go to any extreme to rid themselves of the Bolsheviks and their tyranny. Passengers are despoliating the whole country. In the absence of Allied aid and the re-establishment of order, the working men and peasants are compelled against their will to appeal to Germany, even though German aid may mean German domination. These unfortunate Russians must live. Those who call themselves the last of the Russians, the Liberal Left and the great war chiefs, are turning towards Siberia and the Orient. They form the backbone of Russia. All Russia that does not want German aid and domination turns towards Japan. If Japan and the Allies would act to meet these Russian leaders, a glorious renaissance would come to the mighty nation that has been crushed so long under the grindstone of misrule and illiteracy.

The time to act is now, as further procrastination will cause a thousand obstacles to arise which will make it correspondingly harder for the Allies to dislodge the enemy from a fresh stronghold of tyranny. It would be an act of statesmanship for the Allies to bring about the rebirth of Russia by the only means possible—intervention. And we feel that we are warranted in saying that we are on the eve of witnessing this intervention.

All Over The Far East

Committee has been appointed at Singapor by the Government to report on a suitable scheme for commemorating the 100th anniversary of the foundation of Singapore, which will occur on February 6 next year.

A pack of wolves was located the other day near the Tai Wai village at Taimoshan in the Tsun Wan district, Hongkong, and a party comprising Sergt. Macdonald and several armed Lukongs from the Tsun Wan police station set out to hunt them. They succeeded in tracking the pack, one of which they shot dead. The carcass has been presented to the City Hall Museum and is now being mounted.

The Ceylon papers are publishing appeals to the European business community to make a more serious response to the appeal for man-power. It is suggested that tribunals should be appointed to decide who can be spared. With regard to the question of providing for the dependants of those who go on active service, the acting Governor has promised, if a fund is opened, to ask the members of the legislature to contribute. The Planters' Association has offered to provide funds, and other sympathisers are willing to do the same.

The Exchange Brokers in Calcutta have arranged to pool all business from May 1, and have formed themselves into an association called the Calcutta Exchange Brokers' Amalgamation, to be in force for the duration of the war, or for such period as agreed upon. The idea is for the association brokers to divide the work amongst themselves, and release the younger men, who will join up. To put the position shortly, all brokers over the military age limit have combined as one firm and one office, so that there is now no overlapping in calls etc.

A most unusual sight was witnessed, a few days ago, on Garden Road, Hongkong, just below the Peak Tramway station. As a result of the heavy rain, there was a rushing torrent on each side of Garden Road and, meeting the obstruction of the abutments of the drains, just about twenty yards below the Tramway station, the water gushed up in a manner resembling that of a geyser reaching a height of about six feet. The foot of the steps, between the tramway and Union Church, on Kennedy Road, also provided a miniature Niagara, the water gushing over the steps with sufficient force to carry it half way over Kennedy Road.

The Dearth Of Rubber That Is Now Crippling Germany

Failure Of The Efforts To Produce A Satisfactory Substitute By Artificial Process

(*New York Sun*)

Officials of the post and telegraph in Germany have made public their progress in finding new sources of rubber within the fatherland. They lament the dearth in the national resources resulting from the war and admit that the quest after plants which contain rubber must be pursued with all possible speed and thoroughness. It is not clear from the official statement whether rubber is specially needed for military purposes, but it may be assumed that this must be the case. The matter has already been discussed and debated in the press, and with ever increasing discouragement. The present crisis seems to be both military and industrial; that is to say, the lack of rubber is apparently crippling industries and Government departments, the electric, telephone and telegraph companies. In support of this view may be cited the fact that the German experts are busy searching for the kind of rubber which is used in these industries. Raw or crude rubber or old rubber is not the special object of this particular official investigation.

Synthetic rubber, which has been manufactured in Germany during the war, has proved unsatisfactory. The cost of production is very high, yet in spite of this it seems impossible to obtain a profitable price for the artificial product. The best processes of manufacture seem to fail in giving it the essential qualities of pure rubber—its elasticity and density combined with lightness. These qualities are necessary for the finer uses of rubber, and in default of finding an artificial product of this kind the Germans have had to fall back on their native plants and resources for pure rubber. They allege a considerable degree of success, which may be judged from the fact that they are willing to publish the results. There is still another motive for this new departure in German industry and policy. The Teutons are threatened with a permanent shortage of rubber unless they can find some means of producing it within the boundaries of the Central Empires.

That the Germans were almost entirely dependent upon British possessions for rubber is shown by Henri Jumelle, professor of the faculty of sciences in Marseilles. In a recent issue of *La Nature* he states that Great Britain is the chief producer of rubber, while the United States is the chief consumer. American industries took 48,000 tons in 1914 and 89,000 tons in 1915, while the

world's production for that year was 144,750 tons. Of this England took only 24,000 tons and France only 7,000. He thence infers that the American industry of manufacturing rubber goods is in a most flourishing condition. While the output of raw rubber is increasing, there is no danger of overproduction, although the yearly increase of supply will reach 50,000 tons. The needs of the Allies will take care of this surplus. In 1915 Germany obtained about 5,000 tons of genuine rubber; she imported before the war from 15,000 to 20,000 tons. She will need three times this amount when peace is declared. The sources of supply open to her will be very limited. The Brazilian output can hardly be much increased and is already engaged, and the other rubber producing countries are mostly British possessions. There remain the Dutch colonies as a source of supply, and this fact doubtless has an influence on German policy toward Holland.

The German authorities, realising the danger to their military and industrial position that a shortage of pure rubber means, have taken the problem in hand with the utmost energy. They plainly declare that for war purposes artificial rubber is not sufficient. The different plants which grow in the Central Empires have been carefully analyzed for rubber, and if the results are to be taken seriously they appear to have found an abundant source of rubber. This is the cactuslike plant, or shrub, called euphorbia, which grows thickly over Germany and Austria, and is well known in the United States. This plant produces a milky juice which contains 3 percent of pure rubber. The dried plants are gathered and powdered, and the rubber extracted with ether and alcohol. The official, named Weiss, who is in charge of this industry, asserts that a hectare will produce plants enough to yield 149 kilograms of raw material and 43 kilograms of pure rubber. As the plant is now very abundant he boasts that enormous quantities of rubber will be produced, making Germany independent of outside sources.

It is difficult to decide whether this claim can be substantiated or not. If it turns out to be well founded it indicates an important step in rubber manufacture. The best evidence for it is the fact that the French authorities are interested in this German announcement and are making it the subject of investigation.

Government Loan Pledges

During the past few months hardly has a day passed without some mention being made regarding one loan or another. Most of these loans have been obtained from Japanese sources. The following astounding figures will show how successful the Government has been in borrowing money from, and pledging national assets to foreign countries:

(1) The Cotton and Silk Loan, \$3,000,000; (2) the Flood Relief

Loan, \$5,000,000; (3) the Engraving and Printing Bureau Loan, \$2,000,000;

(4) the First Bank of Communications Loan, \$5,000,000; (5) the Second Bank of Communications Loan, \$20,000,000; (6) Second Re-organisation Loan, \$10,000,000; (7) the First Ammunition Loan, \$10,000,000; (8) the First Mukden Loan, \$1,000,000; (9) the Second Mukden Loan, \$2,000,000; (10) the Third Mukden Loan, \$3,000,000; (11) the Hupeh Loan, \$1,000,000; (12) The Canton Cement Works Loan, \$3,000,000; (13) the Telegraph Loan, \$20,000,000; (14) the Human Shikoushan Loan, \$2,000,000; (15) the Wireless Telegraph Loan, \$5,000,000; (16) the Shensi Loan, \$14,000,000; (17) the Kukwei Railway Loan, \$20,000,000; (18) the Kwangtung Mining Loan, \$5,000,000; (the above loans are all contracted from Japanese sources); (19) the Anti-Plague Loan, \$1,000,000 (from allied sources); (20) the Grand Canal Loan, \$12,000,000 (Japan invested \$5,000,000, and America \$7,000,000). The total amount of these loans is \$144,000,000. All of China's assets that can be used as securities have been pledged to the lenders.

Now, in addition to all these loans Chinese financiers are planning to pledge the land tax as security to Japan for a loan of \$100,000,000. Several conferences have been held between Mr. Nishihara, the resourceful Japanese official for this purpose; but as the nature of the land tax is very complicated, both sides are now considering as how to reorganise it after the contract has been signed. This proposed loan is as yet not widely known in China, although reports concerning it have already appeared in several Japanese papers.

More Japanese Loans
The following statement is published by a Chinese News agency:—It is known that negotiations for the Hulang-Kirin Railway loan have been going on for some time past. Official-

ly, it has been stated that no definite arrangement was expected in the immediate future, although the Japanese authorities admitted that the negotiations were being carried on. There has been no attempt at secrecy and the present agreement is the logical outcome of an arrangement previously entered into. The details as given below have been known for some days past but as it was officially denied that the negotiations had progressed to the point where such details could be decided upon, it was not considered advisable to publish same. Independent information confirms the conclusion of this agreement.

With reference to the Loan for Kwangtung by General Lung Chikwang, it is stated that the loan is for five million dollars and will be used for the purpose of carrying on hostilities against those now in the field in that province who are opposing the authority of the Government.

With the exception of the Land Tax China has very little else to mortgage, and it is stated that the Japanese are endeavoring to secure a hold on this before the conclusion of the war. Fearing that general opposition will be met with both from foreigners and Chinese should it become known that an attempt is being made to secure control of this source of revenue, it is stated that it is the intention of the Japanese to conclude agreements with the provincial authorities whereby loans will be made to them, on the condition that the provincial Land Tax shall be put forward as security. It is hoped by this means to secure a hold on this revenue which will enable the Japanese to demand that the collection and control of this revenue shall be placed in their hands. For years past the control of the revenue has been the great objective of the Japanese for, having in their hands, in conjunction with the large number of concessions they have secured, they feel that they will be in a position to control China.

If they do secure control of the Land Tax it will be interesting to see what will be their next objective. They will then have practically every available asset of this country in their hands, and that being the case it is impossible to imagine how they will pass away their time. "Having no more lands to conquer" so to speak they will be compelled to rest upon their laurels, for there being no more security it is natural to presume that there will be no more loans.

England's Famous Forests Sacrificed To The Needs Of War

Nature Wears Another Aspect In The Once Splendidly Wooded Sections—Munition Workers Contribute An Airplane

Although the Germans have not set foot in England and the horrors of invasion have been spared the country, nevertheless its natural aspect is undergoing a great change due to the war. The beautiful woodlands, forests, woods and groves that for centuries have made England one of the most beautiful of European countries. Its climate and its extraordinary variety of soil have been peculiarly favorable for the growth of trees in unusual variety. Its freedom from great extremes of heat and cold have made it the home of trees unknown in many parts of northern Europe. In its limited area a greater variety is to be seen than can be observed in immediately larger areas on the Continent.

In a journey of fifty to eighty miles from London to the Channel one finds hedgerow elms, thorns and oaks of the meadows, silver birches, chestnuts and many conifers of the lower commons; the willows, alders and poplars of the valley; the ancient thorns and hollies of the higher commons; the beechwoods of the North Downs; the white beech, yew, juniper and box on the greens and ridges and the forests of mighty Scotch pines, silver firs, larch and the great oaks of the Weald; the conifers and chestnuts of the Has-

tings and forest region, and the elder, ash and thorn of the eastern end of the South Downs, and the beech, birch, sweet chestnut, ash and mighty yew at their western end. And this variety is not only typical of the nearby counties, but more or less of all England, Scotland and Wales.

With the exception of certain exotic trees brought here and there, perhaps by the Romans, it is pretty clear that the trees down to the seventeenth century were all native.

In that century the conifers were introduced, and Develyn, the great authority on British forestry, includes in his list the Scotch fir, the only native of the family, the silver fir, the Weymouth pine, the spruce and the larch. In the eighteenth century large plantings were made of the larch. This introduction of the larch and other conifers not only added new features to the beauty of the English woodlands, but also has proved to be as great a resource of England at war as the hearts of oak of old.

While most of England's woodlands had been created primarily for game coverts and landscape effects, state forests have for centuries been cultivated to meet the needs of the navy. The oak of the Forest of Dean has been known as the best ship timber in the world, and English oak is still the finest for that purpose, while the best of the soft woods, spruce and pine, is second only to the finest woods produced in northern Europe.

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:- Two Revolutions :-

'The Fighting Danton And The Gesticulating Trotsky' As Typical Of The French Radical And The Russian Bolshevik

By William Stearns Davis
Professor of History, University of Minnesota.

Various writers of the ultra-liberal school have suggested in such organs of "advanced democracy" as the New Republic that the movement now proceeding in Russia has been at least as radical as the revolution which ended the old regime in France, and that these deeds should have lenient judgment from the outside world, just as today we recognise the good

as well as the evil in the French Revolution.

With all due respect for such opinions, I think this appeal for the Bolsheviks is grievously unfair to the destroyers of absolute power in France, and that they stand far an instant at the bar of serious history.

What the Russian revolution may hereafter become is known only to Providence. What the Russian revolution has accomplished up to date has been pointedly described by Mr.

Wilson, "a great people, helpless by its own act, less for the time at their [the Germans'] mercy." No such damning charge could ever be brought against the most obsessed victims of Rousseau's philosophy. The Jacobin and the Maximalist had, indeed, this much in common—each was possessed by an impossible theory and each set at nothing in putting it into execution. Here resemblance largely ceases.

The first stages of the Russian revolution, a decade ago, presented, indeed, a likeness to sundry of the earlier events of the French Revolution, and especially do those connected with the convening of the first Duma; but with the exception of this body, the two parties decidedly varied. The fact was that the Russian radicals had no fighting force. Louis XVI was helpless before the defiant National Assembly, because French troops would not shoot down Frenchmen, and the populace of Paris speedily showed itself able to fight as well as to vociferate. Nicholas II, however, crushed the revolution, the Russian Army was still loyal, and the Russian city mobs were better at bomb throwing around corners than stark fighting in many battle. So from 1906 to 1917 we have a great hiatus in the Russian revolution, one sure to have lasted much longer if there had been no war with Germany, and if the arms of "capitalist" France, Britain, and America had not pressed Tsardom from very speedy military overthrow, before the old loyalty to the monarchy could be attacked from within as well as from without.

When the Russian revolution was able to resume its stride it found itself possessed of assets which a Frenchman of 1793 would have said made its progress delectably easy. It is true that the war had been fearfully bloody and checkered with great defeats. These, however, served mainly to discredit to the bottom the old monarchy, and make its return much less likely than that of "the little King of the Temple." It is also true that the country was suffering from great economic and industrial stagnation. This was no worse than what the French radicals wrestled with and conquered in the days of the assignats and the law of the maximum. On the other hand, unlike the France of 1792-3, the New Russia came into being with three great powers in Europe already its sword and heart, and if it could discharge its international pledges, while the mighty republic beyond seas was ready to stretch forth the hand of very practical fellowship in any way it could be of possible assistance. As for Germany, the military situation did not require that the Russians should push any sanguinary offensive. They had only to hold their tight, to make demonstrations to keep as many Teutonic troops involved as possible, and Britain, France, Italy and America were ready and willing to see the war through.

To compare the action of Russia of 1917, with two-thirds of the world straining to help her, with the France of 1793, withdrawn into itself, facing advancing and embittered England by land and sea, is an insult to the memory of the men of the older revolution. Yet France gloriously succeeded, and Russia—well, according to

the current prints, she has just signed away 22 percent of her population—and there are still good editors who crave "kindly consideration" for the comrades of the Bolsheviks, and liken their cause to that of France!

Is it mere Tory peevishness which says these recent events prove that there has been something inherently wrong in the ultra-radicalism of Eastern Europe? I do not mean it only the spurning contempt of Americans, who can thrill with a genuine sympathy for the inspired fanaticism which flung back the Prussian at Valmy, and in the name of "liberty, equality and fraternity" declared war upon the once monarch-ridden world?

Let me be clear. Considered as a race, the French are pacific even to Muscovites. With all their sins the men of Old Russia could fight. Not by loquacity and by radio-propaganda did Peter and Catherine the Great, and the icy-hearted Nicholas I, create the empire which stretched from the marches of Posen to the Sea of Japan. Old Russia was mighty, even as aspirant France was mighty, but could execute it, but despise it never. But if the "but" which inoculated a vast people with the virus of extreme Maxianism, have anything really in common with the "citizens," whose Bible was the "Social Contract," they must go far to show it. It is not abusiveness. It is merely admitting the fact to say that the Russian radical has seemed very ready to talk for his cause, but that the French radical was ready to die for his. And the western world has never withheld recognition even for the crack-brained fanatic if only he proved that the blood in his veins is red, not yellow.

It is ridiculous to ask how far Lenin has fought the spirit of God and Lenin.

The evidence in his case is not merely to be waived aside. But the real treason was committed with open eyes by the whole Maximalist conclave, when, after going to Brest-Litovsk with boasting and arrogance unparalleled, announcing that by a masterly mobilisation of oral cavities they were going to convert the entire world into a "democratic peace," in the final flashes of the Prussian sword they bent themselves in the most sudden and humiliating downfall of any great nation since Belshazzar's night in old Babylon.

The cause of democracy has been betrayed throughout the entire world; and by a new Judas kiss the nations were sent into a new Gehenna of despotism which will all be cause a gang of propagandists, robed a great people of its power and manhood, and then left it stripped and fettered before the despoiler. Beside this feat of the Bolsheviks the wildest measures of Marat and Robespierre seem those of prudent and reasonable men.

The Bolsheviks have betrayed Russia. Unless, of course, the American sword restores the balance unless our nation goes down into the Valley of the Shadow of a vast na-

tional sacrifice they have betrayed the freedom of the world. The writer of this letter believes that he has read a little history; personally he does not recall a case of sheer cringing cowarice, all circumstances considered, more complete and viler than the recent capitulation of the unwashed desots of the New Russia.

Let no well-informed man insult the paladins of the French Revolution by comparing them with the men who have wrought this deed of shame. Sinners doubtless they were in that Paris of their wrath, sanguinary, giving the guillotine no rest, merciless to their foes, and merciless to one another. But their love was truly for France, their song was truly for France, their cause was the "Marsellaise." Born in that Strassburg which now stretches out its fettered hands with huge package of yarn. "I want to return all this light gray yarn, because the papers say you don't want any more skeins." Their deeds matched their eloquence. They arrayed France against assailing Europe, and France, not Europe, was the victor. They wrought greatly and gravely, and for all their crimes history has nevertheless written them down among the immortals.

A brave man and a brave nation never need to be "explained," even by a very "liberal" editor.

Certain Americans may seem to their advanced contemporaries very "illiberal," and assuredly they do not arrogate to themselves that exclusive title of "Intellectuals," (the copyrighted trademark of highbrow near-socialism,) but they have not failed to hear the whine of Lennie at the German peace terms:

"Their knees are on our chest. Our position is hopeless."

And then across the years comes the great voice of another master revolutionist, facing a more menacing invasion, the world against him and the land in chaos; the voice of Danton, calling to his nation: "Boldness, and again boldness, and ever boldness—France is saved!"

How does the Jacobin cock lift his brave crest above the Soviet weasel!

Today, American soldiers are going to die, dead, buried under a French commander in chief. Yet until very lately at least there have been other editors who have turned out long and labored articles explaining, extenuating and pleading for the gyrations of the radicals of Russia, and then stopping long to dilute their ink when it came to writing "Alsace-Lorraine." Their reasons for this may at present be left unuttered, but when next they write I trust that they will remember that some Americans understand there are two kinds of radicals—very different indeed—the fighting Danton and the gesticulating Trotsky.

Why Red Cross Workers Go

Insane

Dressy Old Lady: "No, dearie, I've not begun knitting for the soldiers yet, but I may in the fall. Wool work is kinder sticky for warm weather."

Chairman of Down-State Auxiliary: "I don't approve of making socks. We should leave something for the government to do!"

Pompous Gentleman (bearing sample of khaki yarn): "Kindly match this accurately. My little girl needs more for her sweater." R. C.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Kitano Maru	Apr. 17
Kaga Maru	May 31
Hirano Maru	June 24
For Liverpool	
Iyo Maru	Apr. 6
Shidzuoka Maru	May 10
Yokohama Maru	June 18
For San Francisco	
Ecuador	May 25
Korea Maru	June 6
Siberia Maru	June 13
Colombia	June 22
China	June 24
For Seattle	
Suwa Maru	May 19
Fushimi Maru	June 16
For Tasmania:	
Arabia Maru	June 12
Africa Maru	June 14
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Mr. Lloyd George's Joy In Meeting A Crisis Shown

Again And Again He Has Stood Up Against His Opponents And Has Emerged Victorious From The Fray

(New York Times May 22.)

It is a dull month in David Lloyd George's life that brings him no credit or face. If ever there was a man who gloried in conflict, it is he. It is the breath of his life, the fire that strikes sparks from his steel. There is only one thing more difficult to imagine than Lloyd George not in trouble, and that is Lloyd George not able to get out of it.

Once more he has been up to his neck in a crisis. Once more his opponents had marshaled their forces against him and he had led them to the trumpet of battle. Before last week Lloyd George hadn't been in a fight of the first magnitude since he stood up before the House of Commons last month and demanded conscription for Ireland, amid the frenzied howls of the Irish Nationalists. That was a month ago. It was high time for another crisis in his life; without it there was danger that Lloyd George might "go stale," as they say in football.

And the new crisis was a real one, of a kind to make the fighting British Premier positively gleeful. It was precipitated by the sensational letter of General Frederick Barton Maurice, formerly Chief Director of Military Operations in the British War Office, accusing the Premier of misinforming the country as to the military situation before the disaster to British arms on the western front last March. General Maurice, just before the date of the letter, had been relieved of his War Office post on account of the famous "Where is Lloyd?" interview while the fighting about Ypres was at its height. His statements were taken as a reflection on General Foch, Commander in Chief of the allied armies, and punishment was condign and prompt. But Maurice did not take his punishment lying down. He "came back" with his letter, and only a glance at it was needed for one to see that it carried the germ of a genuine Governmental crisis.

But what is a crisis to Lloyd George? His life has been largely made up of crises and he has weathered them all, including this latest one. His political career before the war was one long fight. He was the best-hated man in England; his foes he regarded like mad, trying to stem the German tide surging toward Paris. He was off to them all over the world; there was no question in anybody's mind of the quality of the British soldier. But those behind them, the leaders of the British Government, the men whose task it was to lead the soldiers, the statesmen who did not die in war, committed great mistakes. Ugly stories got abroad of in competency and mismanagement in high places. People of opposing political beliefs drew closer and closer together under the impulse of the German peril. There was a call for the best man to face the crisis, the strongest man in the British Empire. Eyes turned more and more to Lloyd George.

At the outbreak of the war he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. In that post he had been cheerfully going about his task of meeting crises and vanquishing them. The war had placed upon him a colossal burden, one that no predecessor in the post had ever had to face. Undaunted, he worked out a scheme of finance that has marked a new era in British fiscal history. He introduced schemes for raising money calculated to make conservative Britons howl with horror. But they didn't. They paid. Lloyd George had a sole object at the outbreak of the war, which was to raise money and he raised it by millions and billions. The financial crisis was over. Lloyd George had won his first great victory as a wartime statesman. But crisis has followed crisis. To enumerate every one would be like chronicling every bout of John L. Sullivan. Following the crisis confronting him as Chancellor of the Exchequer, it may be said that Lloyd George has faced six other major crises, including the one precipitated last week by the Maurice letter. Narrowing them down to such a small number excludes several of his statements of war aims, each of which represented, to some degree, a measure of peace and discrediting the German peace schemers. But these crises, dramatic though they were, had not the elements of actual conflict characteristic of the six chosen.

The next great war emergency faced by Lloyd George after he had placed Britain on a satisfactory financial basis was when he was given his post as Chancellor of the Exchequer and made Minister of Munitions. The munitions scandal had been one of the gravest of the war; it had seriously impaired the fame of Lord Kitchener, whom many accused of sacrificing thousands of British lives by supplying the arms at the front with too little ammunition and the men and need to overcome the Germans. Lloyd George tackled the job with his usual impetuosity. He drove home to the minds of Englishmen who still clung to the shreds and tatters of conservatism that this war was something which must tax every man to the uttermost ounce of his strength. He put the munition plants on a regular war basis. He thundered at slackers. He argued with labor leaders. He met heckling laborites with fellitous rejoinder and crushing retort. He was right personified. British industry was set hummung. Munitions were poured out to the army in quantities undreamed of before; the Germans, instead of being sprinkled with shrapnel, were deluged with high explosive shells.

Lloyd George wiped the sweat of battle from his brow as he contemplated the finer form of his War Crisis No. 2. Then, like Alexander seeking new worlds to conquer, he called loudly for another trouble.

It came to him in the form of the Premiership of the British Empire, the most important and most difficult post in the whole world. He became Premier in 1916, at a time when Germany was especially active in peace maneuvers, when the fainthearted in Great Britain and other allied lands were sick with weariness and in a quiescent mood as to the wisdom of fighting to a finish.

Lloyd George's first speech as Premier electrified England and the world, thrilled bitter-enders to new efforts, sent the war-weary back into line with

fronting his foes in the House of Commons; he challenged them in so many words to throw him out of office if they disapproved of his war council scheme and his methods of conscription. His proposal did not take the dare. Asquith and those with him backed down. Within a couple of hours from the time that the doughty Welshman had risen to his feet and thrown down the gauntlet the crisis was over, the spectators were dribbling away from the galleries, and members were saying to each other: "Let's get on with the war."

"Next!" cried Lloyd George.

The next was the Irish conscription crisis. That was—and is—a crisis with a vengeance. It presented elements of conflict that must have filled Lloyd George with delight. When he told the House of Commons on April 9 last that the time had come for Ireland to be conscripted as well as the rest of the men of Britain he brought down the most terrific storm that had ever beat about his head.

Then he reiterated Mr. Asquith's peace terms and went Asquith one better in the memorable words: "Compulsory conscription, full reparation, guarantees against repetition."

In the rest of the speech he took up the grave question of the moment, without mincing of words or minimizing of dangers. It was Lloyd George at his best. He gave the country and the world the measure of the man whom the greatest emergency in history had called to the helm in Great Britain. If fighting spirit was to be the means of winning the war, Lloyd George declared, as Premier augured well for Britain.

His next great crisis came in the following year and was one of the most serious in his whole stormy career. After the disaster to Italian arms along the Isonzo in October, 1917, which brought the Austrians and Germans together, thus drawing the long-suffering Northern Italy, Lloyd George attended a council of allied leaders at Rapallo, where measures were concocted to meet the new peril. Subsequently he went to Paris and there made a speech that created a hornet's nest. He said bitterly uncompromisingly things about the conduct of the war on the allied side, and urged centralization of allied military control as the only effective way of vanquishing the Germans.

This speech—which will doubtless go down in history as the "brutally frank" speech, from one of its author's trenchant sentences—was keenly received in England. The opposition, however, was equally sharp. It gave the Premier a warm reception on his return from the Continent. It was felt that he had been not only indecent, but insulting. The familiar words, "Grave British crisis," appeared in the headlines of our newspapers coupled with such ominous phrases as "is hinted that the fall of Lloyd George is imminent."

But Lloyd George didn't fall. The way that he found on his hands when he landed on English soil was exactly like his taking. People waited breathlessly to see how he would meet it. They didn't have to wait long. Lloyd George breasted the full force of his opponents' accusations with all his joyous energy for a final victory.

They told him that he had been provoked. "I meant to be," he said. He calmly acknowledged that he had dressed up his speech oratorically so as to make it more sensational. He wanted to wake up England, he said. He withdrew not a word; he made no apologies. As for the plan of centralization of military control which he proposed, it was the only road to victory.

His opponents hinted at civilian putting in on military management. Lloyd George retorted that his plan of centralization had been demanded by Kitchener as far back as 1915. He said that the British French, Italian, and American General Staffs wanted just that sort of control.

The opposition said that he had not consulted the Cabinet before advancing his suggestions. He retorted that the whole thing had been submitted to the Cabinet and discussed in detail after the speech.

As to the question on disposing of accumulated after taxation, since on getting away with it he sheet fighting and audacity, thrilling the crowd that packed the hall at last by the triumphant news that, on the Saturday before, five German submarines had been destroyed by the British Navy. The crowd went mad. The opposition gnashed its teeth and was silent. It was a Lloyd George triumph.

Three weeks later he was to have had over seas in trouble. Again his Government was violently assailed. He had fallen out with Sir William Robertson, head of the British General Staff, and one of the most prominent of British Generals, over the Government's conduct of the war, and Robertson had withdrawn from his post. Again there were plans to oust him. George's doom had come, but there was a limit to his ability of discrediting his opponents and remaining at the helm.

But the Welshman's capacity for getting out of trouble had not suffered a jot from the arduous experience of the previous Autumn. Boldly con-

fronting his foes in the House of Commons, he challenged them in so many words to throw him out of office if they disapproved of his war council scheme and his methods of conscription. His proposal did not take the dare. Asquith and those with him backed down. Within a couple of hours from the time that the doughty Welshman had risen to his feet and thrown down the gauntlet the crisis was over, the spectators were dribbling away from the galleries, and members were saying to each other: "Let's get on with the war."

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PROTEST AGAINST WAR BY GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Minority Party Denounces Berlin's Action In East And Calls For Immediate Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 23.—L'Humanite publishes a manifesto issued by the German Independent Socialists and suppressed by the German Government which vigorously protests against the prolongation of the war.

The manifesto says that the peace imposed in the east by the German sword has provoked intense rancor and the danger that the German forces will soon enter into a fresh struggle for the domination of the world.

The policy of reaction at home is growing in a similar manner to the foreign policy of violence.

This is proved by the refusal of the solemnly promised right of equal suffrage in Prussia. Moreover, the already unbearable conditions of life are aggravated by the fact that the people gain nothing in the east as was promised the German people bread so often promised.

The manifesto concludes by inviting fellow-workers to join the struggle of the independent Socialists for peace liberty and bread.

News Briefies

Grace High School will hold its graduating exercises at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon in the Seventh Day Baptist Church, Pont Ste. Catherine.

Lieutenant W. Basil Cornaby, formerly of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., has been made a Captain in the Chinese Labor Corps, it is learned.

Two Chinese alleged to be implicated in the murder last week of a Chinese actor, named Pan Ah-kung, were charged yesterday in the Mixed Court. It was alleged by the police that one of them had admitted having stabbed the victim with a knife borrowed from a fruit shop and informed the police that the other accused assisted in the fight with the deceased. Two other Chinese, a male and a female, were detained as witnesses in the case.

The woman, it is alleged, had a love affair with both the deceased and the first accused, and the murder was the result of jealousy over the woman. The case was remanded for a week.

Automobile number 1170 collided with a tram car at the junction of Jinke Road and the Bund yesterday morning, damaging the mud guard of the motor car.

Police at the Central Station have sent nearly 200 rioshas to the station during the past week. The rioshas will not be allowed on the streets again until repairs are made.

Mr. T. P. Cranston of the China Export and Import Lumber Company is expected to arrive here on the Shinjo Maru Thursday morning.

Moscow Trio Concert

Weather taken into consideration, a fair house attended at the Olympic Theater last night to hear the third concert by Messrs. Chmelnik, Siroiko and Bakaleinikoff—the Moscow Trio. The program rendered was of an excellence insured by the previous recitals, and on the solo numbers each of the artists was called upon for encores. The Liszt and Beethoven numbers were especially fine.

Another crisis was on. Beside the points made by Maurice there were other things in the Premier's speech of April 9 which had aroused dissatisfaction. Among these was his statement that General Wilson, Chief of the British General Staff, had made a "remarkable" forecast of the German offensive at the Versailles conference, in which he had said that the attack would come south of Arras, on a very wide front, the widest ever assailed, that the Germans would accumulate ninety-five divisions that they would sweep westward of the British line, strength in breaking the British line at that point, and that their objective would be the capture of Amiens and the severance of the British and French forces.

I think that it was one of the most remarkable forecasts of enemy intention that was ever made," declared Lloyd George in his April speech. "Almost in every detail that very remarkable forecast has been verified in the event."

That was all very well, objected Lloyd George's opponents, but why had he not acted upon the forecast when it was made? A fine business, they said, for the head of the Government to praise to the skies a prophecy because it had come true instead of preventing it from coming true. This and other points whipped his foes to a

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PINKETTES

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Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Hongkow Recreation Ground today, weather permitting, beginning at 4:30 p.m.:
1. March—The Kentucky Patrol
Kaps.
2. Overture—La Dame Blanche
Boieldieu.
3. Waltz La Faute des Roses
Berger.

A. de Kriger,
Conductor-in-charge.



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AUSTRIAN SAILORS A WEEK IN REVOLT

February Mutiny At Cattaro
Ended Only By Granting
Concessions

RED FLAG WAS HOISTED

Crews Of Six Cruisers Demand
ed Immediate Peace—Dis-
orders At Pola

London, May 13.—The London Times correspondent with the Italian Army says that news is trickling through to Italy from time to time about the great mutiny in the Austrian fleet early in February, and it is possible now to give a fairly accurate idea of what happened. The mutiny began at Pola, but, as it broke out almost simultaneously at Cattaro, it looks as if there had been collusion between the two ports. It was among the arsenal workmen that the rising began at Pola. They demanded the abolition of various disciplinary measures and punishments inflicted both on shipboard and ashore. The movement soon spread to the ships in the harbor. The crews left their posts and thronged the decks, shouting, and acting as they pleased. Their officers were powerless, but there seems to have been no fighting between them and the men.

The naval authorities parleyed with the men for a week and finally all the sailors' and workmen's demands were granted.

At Cattaro the mutiny took a more serious turn. Six cruisers and several destroyers hoisted the red flag. The German and Magyar elements in some crews held aloft, and there were encounters between them and the mutineers the guns of one cruiser being turned on another, and some mutineers being killed. However, the mutineers got the upper hand after three days and became masters of the port. The officers were seized, the Admiral commanding being taken by the sailors from his flagship to confinement in a vessel in the harbor, where he received apparently no very gentle treatment.

The mutineers gave all orders afloat or ashore. These were printed and signed "The Committee of the Crews." The wireless apparatus was seized, and the sailors' committee thus communicated to Vienna its demands, among which that for the immediate conclusion of peace was prominent.

Alarm was caused by these measures, and conciliatory but noncommittal replies were sent. After many prolonged discussions the authorities in Vienna decided to dispatch to Cattaro a division of the fleet, under a German-speaking Austrian Admiral, upon which it was thought that reliance might be placed. When this appeared before Cattaro, the position was critical, as mutinings had broken out in the new division.

The situation was saved by the Teutonic element in one of the revolting cruisers in the harbor getting free and hauling down the red flag. Negotiations were opened on an equal footing between the Admiral and the mutineers, and finally the latter consented to surrender the vessels on receiving written guarantees that no action would be taken against any man, and that a number of the grievances would be settled. The Cattaro fleet then returned to its allegiance after having been in open revolt for eight days.

In consequence of the mutiny Emperor Charles gathered a number of high officers on the ground that it was their slackness that had permitted the outbreak. About thirty officers are believed to have been retired. The fleet has been put under command of a notoriously severe and much disliked Admiral. Efforts were made later to revoke the amnesty to the mutineers, and they have been severely punished, supposedly for subsequent offenses; but nothing has been done publicly, as most of Austria's sailors belong to the oppressed races.

There is no doubt that the ferment continues in the fleet, as well as in the army.

Women 'Cops' March In Police Parade



NEW YORK POLICEWOMAN.

making a total membership of forty-three. The officers are: Miss Jones, President; Miss McKinnon, Secretary; Mr. Estes, Treasurer; Mr. Clayton, Chairman of the Finance Committee; and Mrs. Leach, Chairman of the Work Committee.

Owing to the lateness of the season very little in the way of work will be attempted this summer, but in the autumn a "big drive" is contemplated for the purpose of greatly extending the membership among the Chinese, and of raising a large sum of money for the work of the society. In connection with this attempt public meetings will also be held throughout the city and in outstations to explain the aims of the American Red Cross movement and why at this time it should appeal to the generosity of the Chinese. Particular pains will be taken to explain why America is in the war and what the Allies are fighting for, on which subjects a vast ignorance appears to characterise the present view-point of the ordinary Chinese citizen.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Dr. Fowler, Messrs. Cooper, Anuand and Lever. From Kiukiang: Mrs. Moore and children, Miss A. Moore and Master Moore.

Per S.M.I. s.s. Sakam Maru from Dalny:—Messrs. Water Gray, F. W. Shaw, G. N. Mackay, H. Stoffman, C. Arcus, E. Soutchiner, A. McSometh, R. Laurent, Losser, T. Gurwitch and S. Guterman.

Per C.M. s.s. China from Hongkong:—Dr. and Mrs. H. C. James, Messrs. Louey Chung-yen, Wong Kwok-shuen, Fong Ben-yan, Lee Tsung, Loey Pao, Dr. and Mrs. Tang Shee, Messrs. Yen Hun-tin, Chau Ming-shau, Ma We-chau, Chow So, Mrs. Tam Shee, Mrs. Young Shee, Messrs. Ho Chung-mac, Leung, and Chang Ng-kwing.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. H. Ide, Mr. K. and Mrs. T. Nakamura, Messrs. M. and J. Marumori, M. Albara, Mrs. K. Aibara, Mr. S. and Mrs. M. Morii, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wm. Cameron, Mr. Treadwell and Mr. J. Sorenson.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 24, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate:
@ 110 1/2—Tls. 90.70
@ 7.28—Mex. \$124.58

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: ... 7245

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 298

Copper Cash ... per tael 1800

Sovereign: buying rate:

@ 4/7—Tls. 4.32

@ exch. 7.28—Mex. \$5.94

Peking Bar ...

Native Interest06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ... 48d.

Bank Rate of Discount ... 5%

Market rate of discount:

3 m.s. ... %

4 m.s. ... %

5 m.s. ... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.

Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 27.25

Ex. N. Y. on London ... T.T. \$4763

Consols ... £ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ... T.T. 4/7d

London ... Demand 4/7d

India ... T.T. 208d

Paris ... T.T. 631d

Paris ... Demand 633d

New York ... T.T. 110

New York ... Demand 110d

Japan ... T.T. 70d

Hongkong ... T.T. 47d

Batavia ... T.T. 212d

Banks Buying Rates

London ... 4 m.s. Cds. 4/9d.

London ... 4 m.s. Dcyc. 4/9d.

London ... 6 m.s. Cds. 4/9d.

London ... 6 m.s. 4/10d.

Paris ... 4 m.s. 655d

New York ... 4 m.s. 113d

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE.

Hk. Tls. 5.92 @ 4/62

1 0 621 France 6.92

5.82 @ 1081 Gold 51

1 0 481 — Yen 2.30

1 0 15 Rupees 5.32

1 0 — — Roubles 4.72

1 0 1.50 Max. \$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 24, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official S.M.C. 6% debts 1908 @ Tls. 90.00

S.M.C. 6% debts 1910 @ Tls. 39.00

Shai Waterworks 6% debts @ Tls. 36.00

Anglo-French Lands 6% debts Tls. 86.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 112.50

Unofficial Kunyik Cotton Tls. 14.10

Shanghai Docks Tls. 113.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 114.00

Yangtzeppoo Cotton Tls. 8.10

Yangtzeppoo Cotton Tls. 8.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, June 24, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official Yangtzeppoo Cottons @ Tls. 8.00 cash

BANK OF ENGLAND Reuter's Service

London, June 29.—According to the latest returns, the Bank of England rate of Discount is 5%.

The Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities is 19%.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

15, 16 and 17 Bubbling Well Road.

Seven minutes from Bund by trams.

Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietors. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 88

We undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	\$560
H. K. and S. B. ...	271
Chartered ...	250
Russo-Asiatic ...	
Marine Insurances	
Canton ...	\$325 B.
North China ...	Tls. 125 B.
Union of Canton ...	\$750 B.
Yangtze ...	\$190
Far Eastern Inv. Co. Ltd ...	Tls. 21 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire ...	\$132 B.
Hongkong Fire ...	\$320 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref ...	Tls. 136
Indo-China Def ...	140s.
"Shell" ...	Tls. 23
Shanghai Tug (o) ...	Tls. 40
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	
Mining	
Kaiping ...	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons ...	42s. 6d.
Philippine ...	1s. 6d.
Raub ...	\$2 1/2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ...	\$124 B.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 112 1/2 B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	\$83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land ...	Tls. 70 B.
China Land ...	1s. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 69 1/2 B.
Weihaiwei Land ...	1s. 3
Shanghai Hotel Ltd ...	\$12 B.
China Realty (ord) ...	1s. 05
China Realty (pref) ...	Tls. 55
Cotton Mills	
E-wo ...	Tls. 172 S.
Eu-wo Pref ...	Tls. 92 1/2 S.
Lau-kung-mow ...	Tls. 120 S.
Oriental ...	Tls. 51 B.
Shanghai Cotton ...	Tls. 138 B.
Kung Yik ...	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtzeppoo ...	Tls. 8.10
Yangtzeppoo Pref ...	Tls. 90
Industries	
Butter Tls ...	Tls. 23
China Sugar ...	\$83 B.
Green Island ...	\$6.90 B.
Langhats ...	Tls. 15
Major Bros ...	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sunmatra ...	Tls. 70
Stores	
Hall and Holtz ...	\$14
Llewellyn ...	330
Lane, Crawford ...	380
Moutre ...	335
Watson ...	\$5.10 B.
Weeks ...	\$13 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma ...	Tls. 8 1/2
Amherst ...	0.27 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java ...	Tls. 7 1/2
Anglo-Dutch ...	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah ...	Tls. 24
Bat Anam 1913 ...	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Tob Alang ...	Tls. 2 B.
Bute ...	Tls. 1
Chemor United ...	1.02 1/2 B.
Chempedak ...	Tls. 9
Cheng ...	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated ...	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Domination ...	Tls. 5 B.
Gula Kalumpang ...	Tls. 6.10
Jaya Consolidated ...	Tls. 14 1/2
Kamunting ...	Tls. 5 1/2
Kapala ...	Tls. 0.50
Karayang ...	Tls. 27
Kota Bahroes ...	Tls. 11
Kroewok Java ...	Tls. 4 B.
Padang ...	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 5
Permatas ...	Tls. 2 1/2
Reopal ...	Tls. 0.65 B.
Samagagas ...	Tls. 6
Seekes ...	Tls. 1.05
Semanbu ...	Tls. 6 B.
Semawang ...	Tls. 0.70
Shanghai Klebang ...	Tls. 7
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 0.70
Shai Malay-pref ...	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1.05
Sungai Duri ...	Tls. 9
Sua Mangsi ...	Tls. 8 B.
Shai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.40 B.
Taiping ...	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah ...	Tls. 0.90
Tebong ...	Tls. 18 1/2
Ubobi ...	Tls. 2 1/2
Ziangbe ...	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber ...	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy ...	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Shai Elec. and Asd. ...	23
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 64 1/2
Shanghai Gas ...	Tls. 21 1/2 B.
Horse Bazaar ...	Tls. 35
Shai Telephone ...	Tls. 30
Shai Waterworks ...	Tls. 76 S.
S. Sellers. Ss, Sales. B. Buyers	Tls. 165

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London, dated 19th instant.
 Average Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2/0%.
 Average Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2/1%.
 Ex. warehouse (Singapore) 1/4%, business has been done.

Silk

In their report dated May 31, Messrs. William Little & Co. give the following regarding the silk season 1917-1918.

Statistics.—The total export of all silk from this port has been 74,558 piculs against 82,191 piculs for 1916/17 and 91,796 piculs for 1915/16.

The total shipments from the Far East have been 365,713 bales against 361,731 bales for previous season.

White Silk (exclusive of Steam Filatures). The total export has been 18,317 bales against 19,129 piculs and 25,133 piculs for two previous seasons.

Shipments to America are 9,877 piculs against 9,033 piculs last season and an average of 10,124 piculs for last 10 years.

Resume.—Crop prospects were favorable and supply available for Export was anticipated to be considerably in excess of last season. Total figures, however, are about the same, due more to restricted demand than to lack of silk, although Native demand was well up to the average. The declaration of independence by the Northern Tuching at the end of May, caused native interest to rise to 20 percent and with prospects of the trouble spreading, caused the market to open flat, with disposition on the part of silkmens to meet buyers anticipating covering later at a profit due to restricted Native demand, caused by the unsettled state of the country. By the middle of June, however, silkmens took a more favorable view of the political situation and finding interior markets firm and rising when they tried to cover, advanced rates. The nomination of the Emperor on July 1 took the market by surprise which went flat, but with renewed orders from America, the market immediately swung round and firmed up. In addition to these factors, the market has had to contend with a sudden proposed increase in freight in August of 100 percent which thanks to the energetic action of the Foreign Silk Association, was postponed for two months. The uncertainty and lack of space, though considering the circumstances, facilities have been better than might have been expected, and the usual vagaries of exchange, paper in September going over the 5/- mark and the heavy delay in cables, made this season more than usually trying.

An important event is the formation of the International Committee for the improvement of agriculture in China. This is being energetically pushed and is meeting with hearty support by the Chinese. The demand for tested seeds has come from numerous and divergent centers and augurs well for the future, especially if sufficient funds are forthcoming.

Hand Filatures—Kung Kee Mars 1 opened at Tls. 625 quickly declining to Tls. 600. Best trades coming to Tls. 670. The market firms up by middle of June and by end of the month Tls. 630 and Tls. 690 for Common and Best were paid. July saw a fair demand and in sympathy with the big business for America and strong interior markets, prices advanced to Tls. 660 and Tls. 715. August and September were dull, Kung Kee Mars declining to Tls. 590. In October there was more enquiry. Kung Kee Mars rising from Tls. 600 to Tls. 650. Best grades Tls. 630 to Tls. 715, decline in exchange from 5/- to 7/11 1/2 in October, helping limits. November was dull, rates falling away to Tls. 595 and Tls. 650 by beginning of December by end of the month. Middle of January Tls. 570 and Tls. 640 advancing to 10 and Tls. 39 respectively by end of month for Common and Best. March saw a small demand Tls. 600 to Tls. 590. Best declining to Tls. 550 and Tls. 600 by April and May were quiet rates falling away to Tls. 567 1/2 and Tls. 630 for Best

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.

Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund £200,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

Head Office: 12 BURGESSWELL, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montague Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael.

W. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Goosen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agents and Branches:

Anandpur Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canterbury Kuala Lumpur Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtao

Iloilo Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Drafts are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application:

A. I. D. STEWART.

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Funds—

Sterling £1,500,000 at £15,000,000

Silver £24,500,000

Special Reserve Fund £1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

C. S. Gubay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Iloho Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtao

Iloilo Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully paid) £5,000,000

Reserve Fund £2,500,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government £3,500,000

Reserve Fund £1,750,000

Successors et Agents:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papoet Tientsin

Hankou Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque du Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.

Manager.

3 Worthy Causes

WAR LOANS

RED CROSS

Y. M. C. A.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) £H.32,000,000

Reserve Fund £H.240,000

Investment reserve fund £H.40,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG.

Act Manager.

Space donated by Banque Belge Four à l'Extrême.

Space donated by The Shanghai Commercial and Saving Bank, Ltd.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destinations	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 27		San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 30		Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 19		San Francisco	Shinjo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 20		Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
July 21		San Francisco	Vesuvius	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
July 22		Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 23		Seattle, etc.	Hatori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 24		Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 9		Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 25		N'nsaki, Kobe, Y'hama	Takao Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 26		Kobe	Mitsukuni Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 27		N'nsaki, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Rus. R.V.F.	
July 1		N'nsaki	Penza	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 2		N'nsaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 3		Moli, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 5		N'nsaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 6		Moli, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 10		Moli, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June		Marselles	Saigon Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
		London, etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
		Marselles	Shokwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
		Port Said	Esan Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 25	4.00	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 25	noon	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Jap. B. & S.	
June 26	noon	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Keeling Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 26		Foochow	Haean	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 26		Hongkong	Kuangtai	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 26	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
June 26	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 26	4.00	Ningpo	Shinjo Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 26	4.00	Ningpo	Suyang	Br. B. & S.	
June 26	4.00	Ningpo	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
June 27	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, & C'ton	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.	
June 29		Hongkong & Manila	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 30	D.L.	Swatow and Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
July 3		Hongkong	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
July 14		Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 16		Hongkong	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 25	D.L.	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap. D.K.K.	
June 25	noon	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
June 25	3.00	W'wel, C'foo, T'tsin	Shinkai Maru	Br. B. & S.	
June 25	W'wel, C'foo & T'tsin	Changon	Jap. N.Y.K.	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 29	2.00	Dairen, Gireng	Kuangshing	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 29	10.00* W'wel, C'foo, T'tsin	Kobe Maru	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
July 1	2.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	
July 2	2.00* W'wel, C'foo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.		
July 2		Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 6	10.00* W'wel, C'foo & Antung	Fengtien	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuukwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shinkai Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kuangshing	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kwangtai	Br. B. & S.	
June 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
June 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
June 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kuanghwa	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luensy	Br. B. & S.	
June 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 24	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
June 24	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 24	Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	
June 24	Hankow	Takao Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 24	Hankow	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
June 24	Dalny	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents	
June 23 noon	W'wel, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.		
June 23	C'foo & T'tsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.		
June 24	M.N.	Kuangtai	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.		
June 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutuo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Takao Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	China	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
June 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsin Ninghsao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	

night. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, June 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwo, tons 2147 Capt. Bennett, will leave on Tuesday, June 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Penyang Maru Capt. T. T. Tsin, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central wharf on Tuesday, June 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Penyang Maru Capt. T. T. Tsin, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central wharf on Wednesday, June 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

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SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

(For Liverpool)

Tons

HIRANO MARU 16,000

TAMBA MARU 12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Tozawa, June 30

KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, July 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TATEGAMI MARU 4,500 Capt. N. Tsuruhashi, June 25

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, July 2

CHIKUGO MARU 8,000 Capt. K. Saito, July 5

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, June 29

CHIKUZEN MARU 5,500 Capt. N. Nojiri, July 3

TAKEISHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata, July 6

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, July 10

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU 16,000 Capt. S. Murasami, June 26

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU Capt. K. Inatsu, July 12

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU 19,000 July 3

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Sept. 3

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU 21,000 July 22

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Aug. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU 10,000 July 17

AKI MARU 12,500 Aug. 21

TANGO MARU 14,000 Sept. 18

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. J. BUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai,

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Locality	Mail	L. B. S.	B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Locality	Mail	L. B. S.	B. S.	Miles
					1.	2.					
101	5.	—	—	0	dep. Peking arr. Tientsin-Central dep. Tientsin-East dep. Tientsin-N. Central dep. Tientsin-East dep. Mukden dep.	1200	1600	1020	1200	1600	1020
2005	86	320	0	—	1705	1612	—	—	—	—	—
2345	1112	640	—	84	1655	1602	1541	1651	1602	1541	—
2250	1117	640	—	—	1993	1700	720	1993	1633	710	720
1910	1125	600	—	524	1990	1645	700	1990	1645	700	700
7.	—	—	220	—	1048	928	—	—	—	—	—
800	2081	—	—	—	806	640	—	—	—	—	—
1039	2231	—	265	—	786	1812	—	—	—	—	—
1300	038	—	271	—	601	1542	—	—	—	—	—
1315	018	—	78	—	349	1311	—	—	—	—	—
1437	1740	—	148	—	339	1256	—	—	—	—	—
1801	2021	—	—	—	120	1032	—	—	—	—	—
7.	—	—	420	—	2386	810	—	—	—	—	—
630	457	—	—	—	—	—	10.	—	—	—	—
1156	833	—	523	—	2329	207	—	—	—	—	—
1204	840	—	—	—	1958	142	—	—	—	—	—
1657	1112	—	600	—	1948	142	—	—	—	—	—
1818	1301	—	377	—	1648	923	—	—	—	—	—
9.	—	—	—	—	1530	728	—	—	—	—	—
16.	10.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R. S.	B. S.	—	0	—	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
1420	—	—	—	—	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
700	2120	—	193	—	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line	—	—	—	—	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
930 1350 21304. Yenchowfu 6 1250 20.0	590	1110 180	180	180	110	180	180	180	180	180	180
1038 1465 22324. Tsiningchow 52 1125 1855	634	1210 1908	1908	1908	7.2	130	192	192	192	192	192

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, Tsinan, Hsichowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Lull In France Puzzles British

(Continued from Page 1)
machines and drove down two. One British machine is missing.

A German official communiqué reports:

The enemy activity increased yesterday evening along almost the whole of Prince Rupprecht's front. We repulsed strong infantry advances in numerous sectors.

We penetrated deeply into the American positions between the Meuse and the Moselle.

A German official communiqué reports:

The enemy made partial attacks northward of Albert, southward of Noyon and northwestward of Chateau Thierry, which failed with heavy losses.

Paris, June 22.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

We carried out several coups-de-main between Montdidier and the Oise and made some prisoners.

The Germans attacked Brigny Hill, between the Marne and Rheims, and succeeded, for a moment, in seizing the summit. Italian troops shortly afterwards vigorously counter-attacked, drove off the enemy and took some prisoners, and our line was completely restored.

Paris, June 22.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

Enemy raids in the region of Belloy and in Upper Alsace were repulsed.

An enemy post southeast of Saint Maur was captured.

Paris, June 22.—A semi-official communiqué states that the present heavy artillerying between the Somme and the Aisne possibly heralds a resumption of the offensive.

The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

We improved our positions north of Faverolles and in the region of Hautevesnes, taking a score of prisoners.

Paris, June 22.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

There has been an intermittent artillery duel between Montdidier and the Oise and south of the Aisne.

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Business and Official Notices

Mokansan Motor Boat

Leaving San Gyea Bu 8.30 a.m.
Leaving Kong Zen Chiao 2 p.m.
Ordinary Fare one way \$6.00
Half rate to Missionaries.

NOTICE
The closing up of our retail business in Shanghai in no way affects Hill's Bazaar which will be held as before at Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin and Chefoo.
H. G. HILL & CO.

BILL SMITH

says:
FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS ALWAYS USE REYNELL'S HIRANO WATER
ASK BILL!
Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

If you are going to the
UNITED STATES
or
JAPAN

carry your funds in
AMERICAN EXPRESS
TRAVELERS CHEQUES

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 10 The Bund, Tel. 1969
18339

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

NOTICE

Dr. OKS and Dr. FURSTENBERG have opened consulting rooms at NO. 3 KIUKIANG ROAD.
Tel. Central No. 1801.
Dr. OKS, M.D., specialist for eye, ear, throat and nose diseases.
Hours: 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m.
Dr. FURSTENBERG, M.D., Urinary and skin diseases.
Hours: 11 to 1 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

JUST PUBLISHED
The Educational Directory and Year Book of China, 1918,
420 Pages. Illustrated. Price \$3 net.

On sale at Ed. Evans & Sons; Kelly & Walsh; Mission Book Co.; Commercial Press.

Part I:

A Review of the Year, 1917.

The Ministry of Education:

Syllabus of Instruction in Primary, Higher Primary and Middle Schools.
Statistics of Education in China.
List of Government Officials. (With Portraits.)

Academic Costume in China (Illustrated). Showing the British and American University Usage, and what Chinese graduates are wearing.

Teaching of Drawing in Chinese Schools (Illustrated). By A Silver Medalist.

Christian College (Illustrated).

Government Education in Peking and its Results (Illustrated).

Educational Societies and Organizations.

University of Hongkong: Regulations of the Junior and Senior Local and Matriculation Examinations.

Part II:

A Directory of Teachers in Universities, Colleges and Schools in which English or other foreign languages are taught, and other people connected with Education in China.

Part III:

A List of Schools, Colleges, Universities, Medical Schools, Etc., in which English or other foreign languages are taught, together with Names of Staff and other Information relating to each Institution.

An Art Prize Competition for Teachers and Students.

The man worth while is the man with a smile when everything

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.

You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai prices.

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Chungking, West China.
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TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat reduces and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, limboigo, neuralgia and alcoholic and necrotic poison.
15 years' experience in U.S.A.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuan Road.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

An Art Prize Competition for Teachers and Students.

HELP CEMENT THE TIE OF FRIENDSHIP

Between China and the Allies

GIVE to the Y.M.C.A. Annex Fund

(Space donated by W. Z. Zee & Sons)

ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES
FROM \$15 U.S.C. UPWARDS
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Motor-Cyclists—Know Your Speed

STEWART SPEEDOMETER

will increase the joy of motor-cycling. You can know at a glance just how fast you are riding.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO. CONFECTIONERS

NO. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

DRINK YAMAROVKA Mineral Table Water

SOLE AGENTS: R. MARTENS & CO., LTD. NO. 1 THE BUND.

Elizabeth Lloyd, fully qualified in obstetrics, having had 12 years' experience in London and Liverpool Hospitals, is prepared to take cases.

Phone C. 4718
Hours 10-12; 2-4.
P372 Nanking Road.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens
To let with board comfortable furnished rooms, with every convenience. Excellent cuisine, accommodation for table boarders. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, in Western district, flat of two large well-furnished rooms, each with bathroom adjoining, facing south. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. With or without board. Apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.

18484 J.27.

TO LET, in British family, one room with bathroom and verandah for two ladies or married couple, no children, also one single room with bathroom, full board, use of telephone, terms moderate. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.

18471 J.26.

TO LET: A large and airy unfurnished room with bathroom attached; with or without board. Apply to Box 440, THE CHINA PRESS.

18410

TO LET in British home, comfortable attic rooms, with board at moderate rates. 12a Quinsan Gardens. 18467 J.25.

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18226

SITUATIONS WANTED
YOUNG CHINESE with good knowledge of English and typing, desires engagement. Accustomed to take down letters from dictation. No objection to outports. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

18491 J.26.

AN AMERICAN, at present employed, desires position, which requires a man of executive ability and thorough business training. Address to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS, until June 27.

18481 J.27.

HIGHLY QUALIFIED ENGINEER with over ten years' engineering and commercial experience in China, seeks connection with enterprising Allied firm. For further particulars, please apply to Box 483, THE CHINA PRESS.

18474 J.26.

ADVERTISER has for sale Gramophone (in excellent condition) together with 40 fairly new records. Apply to Box 468, THE CHINA PRESS.

18460 J.25.

FOR SALE: "Indian" twin powerplus, latest model, with sidecar, electric lighting, Stewart speedometer and horn, and spares, as new, what offers? Apply to Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.

18488 J.26.

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